











Forever float that standard high!  
Where'er the free man falls before us,  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the City of Janesville, on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 15th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may, by thoroughly studying and choosing delegates who fully represent their wishes.

HORACE HUBBARD,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Janesville, Aug. 12, 1861.

Town of La Prairie.

The legal voters of the town of La Prairie are requested to meet at the house of Mr. Dickinson, on Saturday, the 15th day of September, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the convention at Janesville on Sunday the 24th inst. at one o'clock P. M.

TOWN COMMITTEE.

The Union Convention.

From the meagre attendance at the Union convention held at Madison, yesterday, we infer that the mass of the people take very little interest in its doings. The manifest attempts of certain political wireworkers, who have been "played out" in this state, to control its proceedings, have disgusted many who otherwise look favorably upon the idea of a union for state officers. Whatever course is taken, we do not apprehend a party contest this fall. The divisions of a party nature which may remain, will in no event be exhibited in relation to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Upon that ninety-nine hundredths of the people are resolved—there can be little doubt of that fact.

The Impending Battle.

This is a moment of the most awful suspense. It is the dread calm before the storm. The pulse of the nation stands still, under the oppressive shadow of a conflict right at hand, of momentous consequences in all coming time. For nearly two months the little distance that at first separated two of the most gigantic hostile armies ever engaged upon our continent, has been gradually lessening, till they are now literally in each other's faces, and the conflict cannot much longer be delayed. Nay, at this very writing it may be in progress, or at this moment, in which you who see fit, may be perusing these words, the dreadful storm may have burst. In the heat and excitement of political campaigns we have been told of crises the most important ever before reached; of results about to transpire that were forever to determine political and social questions long in bitter controversy. These occasions sink into utter nothingness, compared with the present. They were but the dim approaches to this grand culminating point; their influences towards it, though unquestionable, were remote, and they lose all their significance in the grandeur of this moment.

It is not now a question of mere policy that is to be decided; or of opposite political principles that may on each side be partly true and partly false; the question of the very existence of the government is at issue. It is republicanism or anarchy; democracy or despotism; the well tried, beneficent workings of the system under which we have been blessed for the last eighty years, or a system of unheard of mob violence and cruel tyranny, the most fiendish with which the world has ever been cursed. We say that these are the issues, but we are not to be understood that one battle, however calamitous to us; one reverse, however bitter, will settle these issues on our part. We will fight to the end. We will not yield alive. No southern ruler can rear his throne save upon the dead ashes of republicanism. The motto upon our banner is, "We must conquer or die," and as long as there is a patriotic arm to carry that banner, it shall be borne aloft, so that the sympathizing world who are spectators to this conflict may read that freedom is yet alive.

KENTUCKY.—This state, having been invaded by the rebels at Hickman and Columbus, and federal forces having occupied Paducah, and Smithland at the mouth of the Cumberland river, can no longer occupy a neutral position. It is believed that the legislature will this week authorize Gen. Anderson to call out the troops of the state to repel the rebel invaders. It is said that the Union men have been silently but speedily preparing themselves for this crisis, and that they have between fifteen and twenty thousand men under arms. Most of these are at home, but there is one camp where there are seven or eight thousand men. They are not so entirely unprepared as many suppose.

There are counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Iowa, Des Moines branch—the genuine \$1 is taken out and substituted by a 5, and the word one has been altered to five. The left end of the lower corner of the bill has been torn off.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who accompanied the Hatteras expedition, says that one of the guns on the Minnesota was worked by "contrabands" from Fort Monroe, and managed with great dexterity.

THE ARMY OUTFIT.—Since the middle of July, 9,840 horses, 3,687 mules, 2,763 wagons, and 1,100 ambulances, have been received in Washington.

Lead mineral is now selling in Grant county at \$20 per 1,000. This is about the highest price it has ever reached in Wisconsin.

It is said that General McClellan is so well assured of the entire safety of the capital that other regiments under way will undoubtedly be sent in expeditions to all the southern coasts.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ABOLITIONIST NOW.

"The Louisville Journal says: 'In 1856 we said the time would come when any man who should oppose the reopening of the African slave trade would be denounced as an abolitionist. Such a time came a year ago. In the last presidential canvass we said the time would soon come when every man who opposed the dissolution of the Union would be denounced as an abolitionist. Such a time has come now.'

Ex-Governor Briggs was not so seriously injured as was feared. He is in a comfortable condition, and it is not thought that his life is in danger. The charge of shot passed through one side of his neck, below the lower jaw.

The Charleston Mercury of August 20th says that Isaac V. Fowler, the defaulting New York Postmaster, is pleasantly located at the city of Tepic, in Mexico, about fifty miles from the Pacific, and employed as the chief agent of Messrs. Barron Forbes & Co., the wealthy bankers and manufacturers. Both principals are now in Europe; and Mr. Fowler has entire charge of their affairs.

A letter from Gen. Butler, written "off Cape Hatteras," has been printed. He declines to be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, says that Andrews has done well, and if at home he would not vote against him.

There is a belief in remote parts of Dixie that President Lincoln and his cabinet have sought refuge in Philadelphia, and reside there.

A painful rumor having reached here that the southerners were about to poison the tobacco consumed by the north, a meeting of old chewers, who had chewed tobacco in all forms, resolved that if the south could get up anything worse than they had tried, they would like to see it. A copy of the resolve was sent to Jeff Davis.

Living was cheap enough in olden time. Socrates lived upon an income of seventy-five dollars. Demosthenes, his sister and their mother paid for their board one hundred and five dollars a year, and provided the house in the bargain.

A Michigan recruit for Col. Berdan's sharpshooters regiment, a day or two ago, succeeded in putting ten successive shots within a two inch ring at a distance of one thousand yards—over half a mile. He will do.

Owing to the satisfactory earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railway, its stock has recently sold in New York at 17 cents.

As the agencies multiply, the less pressure there is at the government office. Mr. Chase proposes to have five hundred agencies; various parts of the loyal states. The sales of the loan are but little short of five millions.

ARRESTED.—The negro Shelton, who escaped from the Milwaukee mob, has been arrested by the sheriff at Waukesha, and taken to the city. He was placed in the court house by the sheriff, who declares that the prisoner will be held there, and that the citizens of Milwaukee will have an opportunity to assist if a disturbance happens. Shelton is the one who fatally stabbed the Irishman, Darby Carney; the mob hung the wrong man. This shows how much reason is possessed by an infuriated mob; the safest policy is always to put down every riotous proceeding, no matter what the cause.

IN Massachusetts, rapid enlistments are effected through the agency of Union meetings and war speeches. The best talkers in the state are in the field, and by kindling the enthusiasm of the people, they prepare the way for the recruiting officer. This agency is now employed in this country with excellent effect. Our notices of war meetings in the various towns will show that the people are responding nobly.

THE Wisconsin brigade, under Gen. King, has crossed over from Washington into Virginia, and is now among the advanced guard of the army, and within sight of the rebel forces.

ILLINOIS has put forty-four regiments into the field during the war, and Wisconsin seven. How does that look to a Badger?

A PERK THROUGH THE KEY-HOLE.—The Richmond Examiner gives the following intelligence which it considers well calculated to bring "distress" to all "judicious men":

"The confederate congress deliberates with closed doors, and no well advised person could wish their session to be the arena of oratorical gladiators and the spectacle of the populace. But general statements of the temper and intentions of parliamentary bodies will, despite of every caution, find their way before the public, and generally contain more or less of truth. It is now generally believed, with much distrust by judicious men, that there is a small minority in congress disposed to organize a standing opposition to the present executive of the confederacy."

THE rebel Gen. Polk has 15,000 men at Columbus, Ky. The rebels also occupy Norfolk, six miles below Bird's Point. The hostile lines are getting close in that direction, as well as at Washington.

It will be remembered that in the early part of last month, we had a report of the United States steamer South Carolina having been captured by the rebels in Texas. The following correspondence contains additional and interesting particulars.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5th, 1861.

To Capt. J. S. Allen, Commanding U. S. Steamer South Carolina.

SIR:—The undersigned, consuls and vice-consuls at Galveston, consider it their duty to enter their solemn protest against your bombardment of this city on the evening of the 3d inst., without having given any notice so that the women and children, and also against your firing a shell into the midst of a large crowd of unarmed citizens, among whom were many women and children, causing thereby the death of an unfortunate Portuguese, and wounding boys and peacefully disposed persons, as acts of inhumanity unrecognized in modern warfare, and meriting the condemnation of Christian and civilized nations.

ARTHUR LYNN, British Consul.

JAMES FREDERICK K. Hanoverian and Oldenburg Consul. And in the absence of J. W. Jackson, Acting-Consul for Prussia and Hamburg.

J. C. NUNN, Swiss Consul, Vice Consul for Prussia.

W. M. HOKKEMER, Deputy-Consul for Bremen, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, and Vice-Consul for Austria.

F. JOYEZ, Mexican Consul.

F. H. ZERIN, Consul for Nassau.

T. THURUS, French Agent-Consul, and Consul for Spain.

FREDERICK WAGNER, Consul pro tem for Electoral Hesse.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FOREIGN CONSULS WHO PROTESTED AGAINST THE BOMBARDMENT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SOUTH CAROLINA, BOMBARDING GALVESTON, AUG. 3, 1861.

To Arthur Lynn, British Consul, J. C. Nunn, Swiss Consul, T. H. Zerin, Consul for Nassau, and F. Joyez, Mexican Consul.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5th, 1861. We have just received by the hand of Capt. Davis, your communication of yesterday's date, in which you "enter your solemn protest against your (my) bombardment of this city on the evening of the 3d inst., without having given any notice, so that the women and children might have been removed," and characterizing my proceedings in that connection, as "acts of inhumanity unrecognized in modern warfare, and meriting the condemnation of Christian and civilized nations."

My first impulse on reading your extraordinary communication, so full of statements at variance with my knowledge of the facts, was to return it to you, and ask you in all conscience to examine the matter before indulging such sweeping accusations. But as the facts were all patent, and you might inform yourselves of them if you liked, I decided to send you the verbal answer I did, and what may be to some of you quite sufficient. But as it is likely there are others who have missed this extraordinary document, who know little or nothing about the matter, and as you all represent countries with which we are at peace and amity, it may perhaps be my duty to state to you the facts of the case.

They are simply as follows:

Early on the morning of the 2d inst., our gunboat found herself near the shore, and shortly afterward (as the result proved) within range of some of the batteries. The first warning she got was a shot—not a blank cartridge, but a shot—not fired ahead or astern of her to warn her, but straight at her. She of course fired back. Some shots were exchanged, when she came and reported the facts to me. This was in the morning. I waited all day, till nearly 1 o'clock in the afternoon, hoping some explanation, some disavowal of the act, would be sent off. None came. I then got under way and stood in for the batteries, which you are aware are built in the rear of and close to the town, merely to see if they would, while they knew the town must be injured by our return fire, repeat such an act of aggression by commencing on us. We were no sooner within range of their guns, however, than they opened on us with their main batteries, and shot us with shells, when we retired, preferring that it should continue a contest where (as the result shows) so many unoffending citizens must necessarily suffer. If that act means "condemnation of Christian and civilized nations," pray tell me, gentlemen, what you would have done, were you in my place. Again: you protest against my firing a shell into the midst of a large crowd of unarmed citizens, among whom were many women and children. Gentlemen, do you think such an act could have been deliberate or premeditated? Besides, I would ask, was it not the duty of the military commander, who by his act in the morning had invited me to the contest, to see that such were out of the way? Did he not have all day to prepare? It was evident to my mind that they knew we were coming, or why was that demonstration on the steamer Gen. Kirk?

In conclusion, let me add that no one can regret the injury done to unoffending citizens more than I do. Still, I find no complaint of my acts of the 3d inst., coming from the military or civil authorities of Galveston; and with due deference to your consideration and humanity, I must respectfully remark that it is the first time that I have ever heard that the women and children named, citizens of one of our towns, were under the protection of foreign consuls.

Respectfully,  
JAMES ALDEN,  
Commander U. S. N., Commanding.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Yesterday afternoon we witnessed a battalion drill of the 7th regiment. We learn that this is the first battalion drill the regiment has had. The colonel was around among his men, instructing them or reproving them according as they seem to require.

The regiment acquired a knowledge of the drill very rapidly, and before the afternoon drill was over, made a very fine appearance.

From what we have seen of Col. Van Dorn, we are disposed to admire him very much. He is familiar with his men, and at the same time very rigid in discipline. Severity in discipline and success in action are inseparable, and Col. Van Dorn is one of those men who can impress upon his men this truth, and secure from his men the most implicit obedience, while he engages their confidence and affection.

More than once during the afternoon did we hear such expressions as "that's the man for me," "I will fight under that man till I die." In fact, most of the 7th seem to cherish the warmest regard and affection for their colonel, and express their determination to stand by the glorious cause in which they are enlisted through thick and thin under their noble colonel.—*Madison Argus.*

Too Good to be Lost.—The following story is told of Colonel Faxon, and as the Colonel has told it himself, it must be true. A Presbyterian clergyman, while walking the deck of a steamer at St. Johns, New Brunswick, where secessionism had considerable footing, noticing the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Colonel Faxon: "Why don't you take a slice off that flag, since you have lost a portion of your country?" Yankee like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't you tear a leaf from your Bible because a part of your church has fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.

Some anxiety was felt about the safety of the treasury shipments since receiving advices by Panama of the proximity of the privateer Sumter to the steamship route between Aspinwall and New York; still the shipment by steamer of the lot will probably be heavy.

The enlistment of soldiers throughout the state is progressing satisfactorily to the military authorities. The people generally are showing great liberality in subscribing money to aid the work.

The excitement attending the political canvass grows more intense as election day draws near.

The alarm which timid people have felt, possibly, the Breckinridge faction may be elected, tends to increase the republican strength. The probability is that each of the Union tickets, the republican and the Union democrat, will receive a larger vote than the Breckinridge.

A terrible sea-bomb disaster occurred on the 25th, on Sacramento river, above the city. The J. A. McClellan, an exploded boiler, killing fifteen certainly, and probably many more of those on board, and sending twelve others, some of whom have since died. Among the victims were Capt. Webster, Z. Gardner, S. C. Howell, Jos. A. Rice, and G. J. Morrow of Sacramento City.

Col. Colter has accepted the colonelcy of the cavalry regiment to be raised in California.

Senator NeSmith, who arrived in the steamer on Saturday, has addressed a letter to the Union people of California, urging them to discard party organization and vote for the Union candidate for governor, otherwise he would see the secession Breckinridge party carry the state.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Echo, a French paper, writes from San Diego on the 15th inst., that a considerable body of emigrants, coming from Texas, have taken the route of El Paso with the view of settling on the shore of the Pacific. Mail wagons are said to be in a way. This movement is due to the deplorable condition of Texas consequent upon the trouble which agitate the nation.

CAIRO, Sept. 10.

The gun boats Conestoga and Lexington, while reconnoitering down the Mississippi to-day, came in contact with sixteen guns at Lucas' bend, and two rebel gun boats. They silenced the batteries on the shore, disabled the rebel gun-boat Yankee, and would have captured her had she not been supported by batteries on the shore near Columbus. One man on the Conestoga was slightly injured. Rebel loss is not known.

No less than 10,000 rebels are in camp at Columbus. They were largely reinforced yesterday.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.

People's Union Convention assembled here to-day. It is quite fully attended. Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, of Onondaga, (democrat) was chosen temporary chairman. In the course of his remarks he said: "What do we care whether the Democratic or Republican party triumphs, if the country sinks beneath their feet, when victory is proclaimed to them? Our country is above and greater than any party. (Tremendous applause.) Can we not lay down our petty party struggles and difficulties and differences, and give all our efforts to our country in this hour of need? I am most unfeignedly in favor of the vigorous and most efficient prosecution of the war until these rebels are gone from us, as I brought back into the Union.—(Loud applause.) I am for standing off from the party platform on which I have stood for thirty years; and for stepping upon the broad acres of my country, giving my voice and efforts for sustaining and supporting her.—(Applause.) I am for sustaining the Administration of the Government by those who have that duty now to perform, just so long as it is unimpaired, unimpaired in its devotion to the country. (Great applause.)

I am for giving to the government the greatest possible latitude that should be given by a free people in such a crisis as now exists. (Applause.) When the conflict is over and not until then when we are again in a peaceful state, we may review their conduct, and give them the meed of praise for what they have done.

I am for uncompromising hostility, not only to those who have bayoneted and bowie-knived at the south, but to those who are the less secessionists by aid and comfort, at the north. (Cheering by the whole Convention, rising.)

It is sufficient to say that if the President had done less than he has done (and would to God he had done more), we would not have been entitled to any improvement than he is now entitled to. (Prolonged applause.) We have to get together our household political gods, and commit them to funeral fire as an offering to our beloved country. The result will be a full, united, unanimous expression from the people of the State of New York to the south, that if they have a shed upon our sympathies, they have a hell upon a broken reed. (Applause.)

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 10.

The remainder of the Eighth Missouri regiment came up last night. Commander Rodgers left on the Concordia for St. Louis. The portion of the Eighth Illinois regiment which was here, went down to Cairo last night.

The troops are now encamped clear around the city. No apprehensions of an attack, immediate or remote. Everything is kept in readiness. The citizens of the place are still leaving.

Gen. Smith and Col. Webster made a reconnaissance on the gun-bank of the river front. The place is to be occupied permanently.

Gen. Smith to-day reported himself to Gen. Anderson, of the department of Kentucky.

A delegation of Union men from Graves county are in, asking for arms and an officer to drill them.

Dr. A. Callaway, the resident surgeon of the marine hospital, moves out to-day. All points of approach here will soon be defended by heavy cannon. Army supplies are coming in fast. Weather pleasant; river falling.

Special dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The letter from Alexander, of Russia, to the President at the United States, has been the subject of much talk with the diplomats, with whom it has caused an intense excitement. Both the matter and the manner of delivery, have been the subject of much discussion. The letter, and the extraordinary protection taken by the emperor to his sympathy with the American people, his sympathy with the cause of the republicans, and his declaration of "a profound sensation." Of course, its effect upon the other governments of Europe is the first question asked. It is the conceded opinion that it must cause England to think twice or three times before she attempts a recognition of the southern rebels.

even she might, and that she will soon conclude it to be her interest to unite with the governments of the continent in such a demonstration as will leave the rebels no room to hope for European sympathy or assistance.

Special dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The rebels are making their principal demonstration in the direction of the Chain Bridge, but not in sufficient force to warrant any hope of immediate success for our troops. The fact is that the actual condition of the rebel army, being more struck by the terrible aspect of small pox at Munson and other places, and the call of the coast states for their troops to come home and protect the principal exports from a like fate to that which has befallen Hatteras Inlet, looks to a thorough breaking up of the rebel army and their return to the several states from whence they came.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.

Henry N. Hart, one of our most prominent rebels, was arrested this afternoon, and is now confined in the military prison. Hart has been absent from the city for some time, and has but recently returned.

A negro named Hannah Courtney was also arrested this afternoon, charged with selling poisoned pies to the troops at Benton barracks. Her owner was also arrested, but there being no proof of his complicity in the affair, he was released.

Trains are now running regularly on the North Missouri railroad. There was an attempt made to burn the bridge this side of Sturgeon, probably with the intention of bringing about another calamity like that at Platte river, but it proved unsuccessful. The trains from Rolla and Jefferson City are behind time to-night, and had not arrived up to 10 o'clock.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 10, 1861.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph road was reported to be clear as far west as Platte river bridge, seven miles from St. Joe, last evening, and a train was started out with only one engine, the engine. A train with passengers, coal and mail, and express goods, also left Hannibal this morning at 6 o'clock, intending to transfer at that point, and it was thought that trains would run regularly to-morrow. The train had not proceeded far beyond Hudson, however, when, in attempting to pass over piers of trestle work, the whole train broke through, engine, coaches and all into the ditch. No one was seriously injured, but several were slightly wounded. The trestle appears to have been sawed nearly through on the under side in such a manner as not to be discoverable. No train have yet arrived from St. Joe, and probably will not until a guard is placed at every bridge and a train at every mile.

St. Joseph is reported to be in the hands of the rebels.

No further advices from Gen. Pope's command which can be made public.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The outposts at Chain Bridge, Ball's Bluffs, and behind Alexandria, were unmolested to-day, and rested quietly on their arms. Near Munson's Hill, however, firing from the pickets has almost amounted to open skirmishing. The Michigan men were first fired upon early this morning, and rapid shots have been exchanged throughout the day. Two or three of the wounded were carried up the hill by the rebels, and a short time after a rough looking farmer came within our lines and asked for a surgeon to go out with him, towards the enemy's camp to look after a sick child. Of course, the request was not granted, and the visitor was held in custody. This afternoon regular volleys were discharged from each side. The rebel earthworks were crowded with spectators, among whom were a number of ladies, who rode up attended by others. The lines of pickets are now separated by a valley about three hundred yards wide, but nearer approaches are frequently made by enterprising scouts.

According to the latest advices Gen. Lee is making no effort to get through the mountains into Western Virginia. He appears to be either falling back or waiting for reinforcements. What his intentions and those of McClellan in falling back into Arkansas, may be, it is a matter of question, but the opinion of all those in authority as we telegraphed night before last, that the year was a plan for continuing the war on the Potomac, with which we are in a strong hold.

Gen. McClellan is organizing for victory in the pause which has succeeded the Ball Run affair. The choice of the rebel general, now hesitating between the necessity to attack and the necessity to retreat, will be hurried by him in the fall of his time. When he strikes the rebellion, he will with one blow, put an end to the struggle between Freedom and Slavery on this continent.

To-Day's Report.

[By telegraph to the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

At the skirmish near Chain Bridge, two prisoners were taken by our force. One of them a captain in Stuart's Virginia regiment. They refused to give their names. Two privates of the New York DeKalb regiment, fell into the hands of the confederate pickets this morning, near Hunter's Chapel, to the right of Ball's Cross Roads. A large force of the confederates, within the last 14 days have encamped near Fall's Church.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.

Everything is unsettled, but there is little doubt that the two conventions, that of the republican and the Union democrat, will be held in harmony. C. T. Hubbard, of Syracuse, will probably be temporary chairman of republican convention, and Simon Draper is talked of for permanent president. A good feeling prevails among republican delegates. Secretary Kinsen is not here at present.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 10.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding left to-night for Hatteras Inlet with reinforcements. The steamer Baltimore is also on the way with naval stores.

The ship of war Jamestown has arrived from the blockade off Florida, and brings no news of importance.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 11.

The house this morning adopted a resolution directing the governor to issue a proclamation ordering the confederate troops to evacuate Kentucky soil. The vote stood 70 to 26.

The house refused to suspend the rules to allow another resolution ordering a proclamation to be issued to both federal and confederates.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11th.

The people's convention met this morning, but transacted no business, and took recess at 11.

The republican convention is largely attended. It was called to order by Simon Draper, Hon. T. G. Sappan, of Ontario, temporary chairman, made a brief speech in favor of no peace or compromise with rebels, and union with all men willing to support the government.

extra western, 5,000 3/4 shipping brands R H O. Canadian flour steady, 1,750 3/4 per extra. Wheat receipts 16,000 bushels—market shade firmer, with limited supply and good export demand. Sales 80,000 bushels—1,014 1/2 Milwaukee club.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.

Flour steady and moderately active; sales 100 bbls. choice city spring extra 1,621, 100 bbls. at 1,250, 200 bbls. country extra at 1,450, 1,550, 250 bbls. country extra 3,500 3/4, 100 bbls. best winter 5,000, 1,000 bbls. choice country 3,820, 100 bbls. do 3,750. Wheat declined 1/2c, closing moderately active; sales 700 bush. rejected in store, 1,100 bu. No. 2 do 65 1/2, 6,000 bu. do 73, 2,500 bu. do 66 1/2, 7,174 bu. No. 1 do 77, 2,450 bu. No. 2 and 1 delivered 76 1/4 7/8, 1,400 bu. sample delivered 75, 350 bu. do 76, 2,100 milling delivered 75, 300 bu. do 80, 700 bu. do on private terms, 200 bush. white winter 90.

England and France.

VIEW OF AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN.

The intelligent correspondent of the Boston Post, writes from London, Aug. 20th, thus:

England is not with us in this struggle. The truth will break upon you one of these days, that neither in her government, nor her people, neither in her mercantile or her laboring, the manufacturing or religious, the aristocratic or professional classes, is England our friend. When Napoleon pronounced England to be a "nation of shopkeepers," he simply meant that she was thoroughly selfish. You have the key in this to her present feeling towards the United States. If no avenue is opened before the 31st of December next by which the cotton spinners of Lancashire can rely upon duly receiving the present crop of raw material from the southern states, a national bankruptcy is upon this country. The talk about Indian cotton is nonsense. Not one spindle in a thousand can twist it. And if they could, it will take four years, with out climate and labor and skill, as much in favor of the cultivation as they are against it, to bridge over the chasm. Four years! when four weeks of that work are sufficient to impoverish, and of no work, to starve four millions of her factory operatives. Look at the country ribbon weavers last winter, and then multiply their number by three hundred, if you wish to understand what hangs over this country in almost as near proportion as the autumn rains.

Nevertheless, England will not interfere with our blockade. I regard this as certain. Not only would this not help the matter, but in view of that large section of her people, most interested in her staple production, whose unanimous wish is to multiply their number by three hundred, if you wish to understand what hangs over this country in almost as near proportion as the autumn rains.

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Pasenger Train,	for Chicago,	7 10 A. M.
"	"	3 30 P. M.
Freight Train,	"	12 50 A. M.
"	"	6 00 A. M.
"	"	5 10 P. M.
Freight Train, for Oaklch	"	12 50 A. M.
"	"	6 00 P. M.
Fright Train,	"	6 00 A. M.
"	"	9 00 P. M.

Tickets for St. Paul, Beaver Dam, Portia City, Waukegan & Cross Lake and all points westward; Portia City, Beaver Dam, Portia City, Waukegan & Cross Lake and all points eastward; tickets also for principal points west and north, or south at the passenger's option.

J. H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

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### Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Rail Road

CHANCE OF TIME:  
 Ticket office May 8, 7 o'clock A. M.  
 Trains leave Jacksonville as follows:

Milwaukee,	7 00 A. M.
Prairie du Chien,	11 00 A. M.
St. Louis,	1 40 P. M.
Monroe,	4 00 P. M.
Prairie du Chien,	12 10 A. M.

Trains arrive at Jacksonville from

Monroe,	10 20 A. M.
Milwaukee,	12 20 P. M.
Prairie du Chien,	2 25 P. M.
Milwaukee,	5 20 P. M.
Prairie du Chien,	12 40 A. M.

The following tickets are valid on Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien and Western and North Branch Railroad to and from Jacksonville: Tickets for June, A. D. and cannot be used after July one.

Graham and Chicago Union Railroad,  
 Jacksonville, LaSalle

on after March, April 15, to much less above. This train connects with the New York and Boston express trains each day, and all trains loaded east and west. Above-named Belviders with train No. 1, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Burlington, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Chicago, and Union City, A. Q. and C. E. R. R. to Dixon, Ill., and to Iowa and all points on C. & N. W. and Iowa City, Galena and Clinton, Union Falls and all of Minnesota, Milwaukee, Port Huron and all points on the Milwaukee and Menominee railroad. All trains can be made up at Belviders.

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EASTERN RAILROADS FOR BOSTON & ALL PLACES IN NEW

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ON and after Sunday, June 1st, 1914, trains will leave  
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South Water streets.  
Through Expresses, except Sunday at 5:00 A.M.,  
arrive at Chicago at 12:00 noon. This train connects  
with the Alton and LaSalle, Memphis, New Orleans  
and Mobile.  
Get into town from every day, at 4:50 P.M. for  
Chicago and St. Louis, leaving at 5:00 P.M.  
This train, on Saturday, will run to Urbana.  
Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:00 A.M. and 3 P.M.  
Tickets and information, apply at the office in the  
Union Station.

**Michigan Central and Great Western**  
(Canada) Railway.

**TRAINS** leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st,  
1000 A. M. New York and Boston Express, every day,  
except Sunday.  
3:40 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day

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